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Principal Contents

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	191	Personalia	199
Labour Conscription in Kenya	191	The War in Rhodesia	201
Mr. Macmillan's Speech	191	The War in Africa	201
Kenyan Colonial Budget	191	The War in the Colonies	201
Background	191	Colonial Migration	201
White Paper	191	British Africa	201
		Africa, Ltd.	201

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. HAROLD MACMILLAN, recently appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a vigorous defence of British administration and settlement in East Africa when in the House of Commons last week. Mr. Creech Jones raised the question of the conscription of Africans for essential war work in Kenya. As our readers are aware, Mr. Jones has for years had no opportunity of expressing complimentary motives towards British officials and British settlers in our territories, and on this occasion he was incautious enough to say a great deal in that strain. Evidently, feeling that Parliament had had too much of this kind of ill-tempered and biased speech-making, the Under-Secretary spoke with a directness and vigour which have been badly needed in Colonial Affairs. More than once Mr. Macmillan bluntly described as untrue accusations and arguments widely used in denunciation of the conscription of Africans in Kenya for essential war purposes, and step by step he built up an overwhelming case against the critics. It is perhaps too much to hope that they will now desist, even though any man who will with an open mind read *Halsard*, or our own extensive reports elsewhere in this issue, must be convinced that the minorities have taken every possible precaution to safeguard their interests. Mr. Macmillan's first speech as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has thus taken the form of a virile defence of East

Africa, which will be grateful to him for his understanding and his outspokenness. More than one of the critics insinuated that the Minister was out of sympathy with the controlled conscription now introduced, and consoled with him on having to defend a Government measure of which he could not approve. They were so quickly and robustly disabused that they will probably not repeat that manoeuvre of synthetic sympathy with a Minister who, if new to his appointment, has very evident powers of assimilation, judgment and expression, from which we hope for much in the service of the Colonies.

IT IS IMPORTANT that the Colonies should be informed of the pressure which is being constantly applied to the Colonial Office regarding labour matters in the Dependencies, and we therefore devote considerable space in this issue to salient extracts from a pamphlet on "Labour in the Colonies" published by the Fabian Colonial Bureau. The excerpts cannot, of course, fully convey the character of a booklet of more than 100 pages. For instance, as early as the first page we find the assertion that "the average British settler in a territory justified when he learns of the disadvantages under which his Colonial brother lives and works by that statement the authors stand convicted of a sweeping and misleading generalisation which should have no place in what is claimed to be a piece of research. While the state

that many men in the Colonies live and work in circumstances of great discomfort and even distress and Fabians seemingly need to be reminded that their number includes Europeans—there are many other men, large numbers of Africans among them, whose lot is incomparably more fortunate than that of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of workers in Great Britain. While there is admittedly urgent scope for better medical, agricultural, educational and other services in all Colonies (as there is also in the Mother Country), exaggerated generalisations about labour conditions cannot but do harm, rather than good.

The Fabian commentators make the welcome acknowledgment at the very beginning of their exposition that trade unionism must be an indigenous development linked with the traditions and aspirations of

Whose Practice? the people of the Colonies. If the statements and actions of prominent trade unionists in this country seemed to conform more closely to that pre-ception when they discuss Colonial labour questions, there would be less anxiety among the official and non-official leaders of some Dependencies in which it is widely felt that the aim of certain very active propagandists in Great Britain is not to allow Colonial labour organisation to grow naturally in indigenous soil, but to force it on imported British stock. In the quite recent past, while there was at the Colonial Office a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State with life-long trade union affiliations and sympathies, that Department instructed the Government of Uganda to enact legislation which puts a trade union in that Protectorate—which has only one such body, and that of the most recent creation—in a more favourable position in regard to actions of tort arising out of strikes than the great trade unions in this country, under British law. That is a farcical position, which can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded either as an indigenous development, or as "linked with the traditions and aspirations of the people." Tanganyika Territory has likewise amended its legislation on Colonial instructions.

To turn to another aspect of the matter, the pamphlet takes the proposal that members of the staff of labour departments should not be answerable to the Governor of the Colony in which they serve, but to an official in the Colonial Office. **Some Strange Objections.** This queer recommendation resting on the allegation that the Governor is likely to be intolerant of the

reasonable demands of labour. It does not appear to have occurred to the authors that one of the prime obligations of the King's Representative is to do justice to all His Majesty's subjects. If a Governor cannot be trusted to control the labour officers in his territory, he is certainly not fit to occupy his high office; and it is therefore inconceivable that any Secretary of State for the Colonies should accept such a suggestion. Nor are we impressed by the objection that the law of Nyasaland stipulates that the Governor must obtain the agreement of the Legislative Council before he can create a minimum wages board. It is true, as the plaintiffs state, that employing interests are represented on the Legislative Council, which has, however, a majority of officials whose obligation it is to protect the interest of Africans including the employees of European enterprises. There can therefore be no question of the Legislature being dominated, or unduly swayed, by the representative of agriculture or commerce. We should say that Nyasaland's non-official members now, or at any past period, have been as anxious as non-official members anywhere else in the Empire to see justice done to their less fortunate fellows, and we cannot recall that the junior member of Council has ever had cause to impugn their sense of fair play. As the apostles of Fabianism now do by implication, in any event, the Governor can at all times instruct his officials to carry any motion which he deems necessary to good effect. As regards, on the one hand, it would be an unwise Governor who would enforce his own views in this matter against unanimous opposition by the non-official members of Council, and is certain, on the other hand, that those members would not stand out against a measure shown to be reasonable. The two-sided truth is that they have quite frequently championed measures for the improvement of Native life, and that senior officials, in particular the present Governor, Sir Donald MacKenzie-Kennedy, have often found it desirable to remind Native chiefs and tribesmen of the moral obligation upon them, particularly in war, to contribute their quota of labour for the benefit of their country and its cause. The main achievement of this pamphlet is to demonstrate once more that people who criticise with gusto may achieve singularly poor results when for a change they endeavour to make constructive proposals.

Background to the

The New Plan for India. His Majesty's Government made the following declaration:

(a) Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, steps shall be taken to set up in India, in the manner described hereafter, an elected body charged with the task of framing a new constitution for India.

(b) Provision shall be made, as set out below, for the participation of the Indian States in the constitution-making body.

(c) His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement in form a constitution so framed subject only to—

(i) The right of any province which may be so prepared to exercise its right of opt-out to remain in its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession to the dominion.

(ii) The signing of a treaty by His Majesty's Government which shall make such provision as may be necessary to secure the complete transfer of responsibility to the British Crown and to an elected body in accordance with the undertakings given by His Majesty's Government for the protection of racial and religious minorities but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indians to elect to merge their territories with the other provinces of the British Commonwealth.

Wherefore no Indian State elects to adhere to the constitution it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of the treaty arrangements, so long as they may be required under new conditions.

(d) The constitution-making body shall be composed as follows, unless the leaders of India in opinion in the principal communities agree to some other plan before the end of hostilities—

India: twenty-two members being known of the Government, of which will be necessary, at least, in the House of the Provincial Legislatures, as a single electoral college, proposed to the election of the constitution-making body of the system of proportional representation. This number shall be in number about one-tenth of the number of the electors of the Indian States and to be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of the representatives of British India as a whole, and with the same powers as the British Indian members.

(e) During the critical period now facing India, and until the new constitution can be framed, His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain control and direction of the defence of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organizing to the full the military, moral, and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-

operation of the peoples of India. His Majesty's Government desire to invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the councils of their country, of the Commonwealth, and of the United Nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is a vital and essential for the future freedom of India. Text of the British Government's Declaration.

The Centre of Gravity of the War.

The past week has furnished further evidence that the Middle East, roughly speaking, the area bounded by Libya, the Caucasus, India and the Indian Ocean, and including the east-named is becoming the centre of gravity of the war. German troop movements in Libya and in Burma, and Japanese attacks in Burma, seem to show that the enemy has this area in view as the focal of his strategic effort; indeed, it is so necessary to underline the advantages which success there would give him. He would have combined forces and obtained the oil to feed his engines of war. He would have isolated us from contact with our allies except America, and the dangerous Atlantic, and Russia by the still more precarious Caucasus; and he would be in a position to move east or west at will in his final onslaught. —The Weekly News.

That Cairo Military Spokesman.

While in Cairo I looked in at one of the conferences given to correspondents by that anonymous Cairo military spokesman. I do not think I have attended a worse military conference. There were present a dozen famous British and American correspondents who had spent the last few years at all the various desert and Middle East fronts, and who had, naturally, had much more battle experience in this war than that of O. C. spokesmen. Yet he addressed me as though they were children, and gave me a picture of that day's Western Desert situation that even to me seemed wrong. It transpired two days later that it was wrong. The spokesman's classic utterance at this conference was when he said petulantly, "I'm not writing about Rommel as though he were a first general. He is not. There was a 'oud' sez you if you're a genuine American correspondent." —N. J. M.

The Ministry of Information.

I made many visits to the Ministry. All manner of people had wangled a job. There were novelists, lawyers, art experts, advertising agents, dons, literary agents, and women, whose qualifications I never discovered, some had sought work there because they wanted to do anything they could to help win the war, others because the war had deprived them of their means of livelihood. The profession most severely affected was that of journalism. Journalists were the natural enemies. As I suppose is usual in all Government offices, there was a lot of intrigue, and a man had to keep his wits about him to see that his colleague did not manoeuvre himself into his place. The more industrious tried to prove they were necessary by turning out masses of printed matter, which the recipients then unread in a waste paper basket; the more astute, having discovered that the best way never to make a mistake is never to do anything, systematically opposed every suggestion made to them. One distinguished head of a department in this manner held his position (and a handsome salary) for more than a year. —Mr. Somerset Maugham, in "Strictly Personal".

The "Frustrators."

The greater mischief comes from the profound conceit and snobbishness that still pervade our upper and more pretentious classes. They are not traitors; they are frustrators, encumbering blockheads. They are badly educated and ill-read, but they stick like limpets to an illusion of superiority. Not can they adapt themselves to the ever-increasing pace of events. Everywhere at crucial points in the public machinery you find this type, the "Bettors of Brigades." Man go to them with the most excellent proposals; they offer their brains and their lives. Nothing rushes. —Mr. H. G. Wells, in the Daily Mail.

When the Hun is Hit.

While the older pupils in the town's secondary school, aged 17, turned courageously towards the German machine-guns, the younger children, taken away from their school desks a few minutes previously, turned towards their teachers and tried instinctively to protect them, as against the machine-gun bullets, by seeking cover behind their teachers. These massacres were carried out by Commandant Zimmermann in command of the town of Krassavac, Serbia. —From the special report by the Yugoslav Government.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomised. — Journal is a bold, but not good general. — General Blamey. Religion is the original means of co-operation. — Mr. George Glasgow.

The Japanese are the most conceited people upon earth. — Mr. Robert Nichols.

The House of Commons is the most jealous body in the world. — *The Weekly Review*.

The B.B.C. are getting too much of the tone of the Foreign Office. — Lady Astor.

Fight as well as you argue and victory is assured. — General MacArthur, to Australia.

1942 is the decisive moment of the war, and the decisive place is the Russian front. — M. Maisky.

The B.B.C. news bulletins have undoubtedly formed founts of conspiracy. — Mr. Seaton Elliott.

This is the very worst time to tamper with the freedom of the Press. — Sir Percy Harris, M.P.

We Germans must live as befits our race. The word "impossible" does not exist for us. — Dr. Ley.

Can anyone honestly say that this country is faced with any less danger than in July, 1940? — Lord Bathurst.

Why did the Government turn down the Chinese offer to send 20,000 men to serve in Burma? — Lord Davidge.

Japan stole the conventional nations. She is the last and the fiercest and she can build them. — Mr. W. A. Crumley.

The fact that something is not prohibited must not induce people to believe that it is necessarily permitted. — *Goalkeeper*.

The British with a spoon of tea under the belt is better fighting man. — Mrs. Priston, Governor of the Antipodes.

The Burma Government should Japanese radio transmitters in the heads of idiots. — Wanted: British soldier who escaped from Japanese.

The Germans are not mad. They are only crazy for power. Hitler had no difficulty in sending them to hunt for idealism inside. — Lord Vintners.

Love for God and man is the final answer to all the insoluble questions of all races. This is the programme for the Church and for mankind today. — General Smuts.

The next Japanese assault will be launched not only against the British, but also against the United States and strategic importance must be kept at all costs. — Lord Strathairn.

The best instrument of tribulation is what we stand pledged to, a really good war on German soil. — *Central European Observer*.

From 47,000 tons of potatoes the Germans can derive enough high grade spirit to send 500 bombers over London every night for two months. — Captain A. O. Pollard.

Ordinary men do not quite see why it is right to bomb Paris and wrong to seize Madagascar, right to discipline soldiers and wrong to discipline dock workers. — *The Observer*.

We are now spending almost 60% of our resources on Government purposes, compared with less than 20% before the war. — John Anderson, Lord President of the Council.

Throughout the almost daily bombing of Malta for the last 22 months, General Dobbie, the Governor and C.M.G., has held weekly Bible classes for his officers. — *Daily Express*.

The B.B.C. North American Service exists to inform Americans. It is on the air 7 1/2 hours a day, but I never met an American who said he had listened to the B.B.C. — Mr. William Hickey.

One of the defects of the democratic form of government is that a gift for oratory may enable a man to achieve power which his character does not in fact to exercise. — Mr. Somerset Maugham.

Our men in Tobruk always considered it safe to go up to the front line after the mid-day meal, as the Italians always took their siesta between two and four o'clock. — Major Victor Cazale, M.A.

The Information Office in Kenya has not been a success and has not justified the money which will appear under that heading in the Budget. — Lady Sidney Farrar, in the Kenya Legislative Council.

In 10 years before the war 67,000 people were killed in road accidents in this country and more than 2,000,000 were injured. — Mr. N. de B. Baker, Joint Parliamentary Secretary for Road Transport.

It is difficult to combine the attitude of proper meekness and humility towards assailants at home with those combative and pugna qualities needed against the common enemy. — Mr. Churchill.

The manner in which Warships Weeks are run is not tough enough. The people want the truth, and must have it if they are to be inspired to make the painful, but necessary sacrifices which have got to be made. — *London News Letter*.

Hitler, who rages against plutocratic democrats, is the owner of a publishing house with a net profit of between £1 and £20 millions sterling a year. Over this Hitler has sole control. — *Times Diplomatic Correspondent*.

In Japan any crime could be committed in the name of loyalty, whether it was the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbour or the murder of a Statesman. Five Japanese Prime Ministers were murdered between 1921 and 1936. — Sir Robert Clive.

The biggest propaganda campaign in Nazi history has been waged during the past six weeks. Its aim was to split the Anglo-American front. It produced some thousands of harsh words, and that is all. — Mr. Ben Jolson, New York.

Mr. Churchill's impatience with Parliamentary and Press critics is not due to any refusal to face the facts. It is due to strong temperamental beliefs, fortified by high office, in the massable superiority of his own judgment. — Mr. A. J. Cummings.

Further impetus might be given to production by an inspiring statement from the Government containing a promise that when victory is won there will be a furlough not only for labour, which is rightly expected to go all out, but also for the investing public, which is also rightly expected to pour all in. — Sir Alexander Roger.

I would draw a clear line between administration and operations in the R.A.F. I would ask the older men to take over administration, and give younger, more ruthless, and imaginative men full command of operations. Just beneath the upper crust of the R.A.F. are two strata of men who would answer these requirements. — Mr. Colin Bodnar.

What the Germans fear most at this stage is a lightning campaign in northern France and a mechanised belt for a further drive through highly industrialised areas, possibly where the Germans are themselves preparing invasion; each column demolishing as much as it can in conjunction with paratroops and coming out again somewhere in the rear. The vehicles would be destroyed and survivors taken aboard. — Mr. Ferdinand Truhly.

German air strength at present would not seem to be great enough to support an invasion east, west, or south in Russia and the Middle East. The first consideration of the enemy this spring is likely to be an attempt to drive south east to link up with the Japanese in the Far East, postponing an invasion of Great Britain until about September, should the other campaigns succeed. — Mr. Peter Masfield, *Sunday Times* correspondent.

PERSONALIA

Mr. M. J. M. Lavender is at present District Officer Mombasa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S. Merrick are back in Uganda from leave.

Mr. C. R. W. Seton was recently sworn in as Chief Justice of Nyasaland.

Mr. H. L. Brigham is now District Commissioner in Mufuha, Northern Rhodesia.

Bishop C. E. Stuart of Uganda, is this year, President of the Uganda Education Association.

Mr. E. P. Wisdom, manager of the Standard Bank in Blantyre, has been on a short holiday in the Union.

Mr. E. J. Biggs has been transferred from Uganthi to Tanganyika Territory as Deputy Director of Agriculture.

A daughter was recently born in Uganda to the wife of Mr. Patrick Robertson, of the Tanganyika Civil Service.

Colonel N. H. Farley, the consulting physician in tropical diseases, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Mr. A. B. H. Poor Tunga has taken the place of the late Mr. E. M. Carr on the Kiaps in Production Sub-Committee.

Mr. Justice R. R. Davis, of the South African Supreme Court has returned to the Cape after a visit to the Rhodesias and Kenya.

Mr. W. B. Rajendar is the new Chairman of the Nyasaland Stamp Club, in place of the late Mr. A. J. Storey. Mr. J. R. Shearer has been elected Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Justice Mather, M.P., well known for his interest in Colonial questions, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the World Health Organisation.

A memorial headstone to Mr. R. J. Muckhara, formerly of the Agricultural Department of Uganda, has been erected in the European cemetery, Kabale, by the officers of that Department.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for Canada, and a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived in London from Canada for consultations with the Cabinet.

Mr. Justice Mark Wilson and Mr. F. Webster have been reappointed to the Council of Makerere College, Uganda, for a further period of three years as representatives of Tanganyika Territory.

Gabonians Farmers and Stockowners Association has been revised with Mr. C. M. Ravenhill as President, Mr. H. M. Haywood as Vice-President and Colonel J. A. Smith as both secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Herbert Haskel, founder of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., who died recently in South Africa, left an estate valued at £90,000 and a half share in certain base metal claims in the Transvaal, valued at £100,000.

The marriage took place last month in London between Miss Thea M. de Bouveret of Little Green, Westbury, Wiltshire, and Patricia A. Cantor, younger daughter of Mrs. C. C. Moxon Cantor, of Luxor House, Bulawayo.

Captain C. W. Hether, of Dorport, Yates, the novelist, who for some years past on the outbreak of war lived in Southern Rhodesia, is settling in the Salisbury district of Southern Rhodesia, where he arrived a few months ago.

EDUCATION

THE CHARLOTTE MASON METHOD. Children aged 4 to 10 years can be educated at home or at N.E.U. Schools. Apply Director, Parents' Union, School of Education, Westmorland.

Mrs. E. S. Pickering (nee Miss Dorothy Lyne Amah and sister of Mr. Burtley Leechman of the Tanganyika Sports Club) has arrived in England from Singapore after a long and eventful journey in the Cape.

The new football ground in Limbe, Nyasaland, was recently opened by Mr. A. G. Jaffray, to whose tireless efforts its erection was largely due. Mr. R. C. Macneil, Chairman of the club, and general manager of Nyasaland Railways, threw the first ball.

Captain David Matgesson, Secretary of State for War from December, 1910, until February last and previously Chief Whip for 10 years, has been created a baronet. He is a son of Sir Morimer Matgesson, who has for many years been keenly interested in East African development.

Mr. S. Gillet has been appointed acting chief executive officer of the Kenya Office Board, during the secondment of Mr. R. S. Wolff for full time work with the Supply Board (Colony Control). Mrs. J. Lyons, acting secretary of the Office Board, has resigned, and Mrs. I. V. Anson has taken her place.

Peerage for former East African

East Africa and Rhodesia has reason to believe that one who has been prominent in East African affairs is likely to be raised to the peerage at an early date.

Mr. H. B. Wilson

There will be general agreement after nine years' service Mr. H. B. Wilson has had to resign his seat as a nominated member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council on account of ill health. Mr. Wilson, who is well known throughout the country as a barrister, has practised in the Protectorate since 1911. He served in the last war in German and Portuguese East Africa, and after being called to the bar in 1915 resumed his professional activities. Last year he underwent a serious operation from which he made a good recovery, and his many friends will hope that with an easing of his public work, his health will be entirely restored.

Mr. Kenneth Bradley

Mr. Kenneth Bradley, for whose able and energetic discharge of his duties as Information Officer in Northern Rhodesia we have more than once called attention, has been promoted to the Falkland Islands as Colonial Secretary. Thus does the Colonial Office reward an administrative officer who has shown exceptional keenness in the study of African problems, as is testified by his book "Africa, Notwithstanding". Mr. Bradley left Lusaka a few days ago for leave in South Africa before sailing for Buenos Aires on his way to take up his new duties. His friends will hope for his early return to Africa. He is succeeded as Information Officer by Mr. H. Frankish, a district officer.

Zoological Society Secretaryship

An informal committee of the Fellows of the Zoological Society has called for the Society's proposal to designate Dr. Julian Huxley's appointment as secretary during his absence abroad without the Society's permission, but on the basis that no financial issues are involved since Dr. Huxley has offered to serve without pay, the charge that under the charter and by-laws the post must be filled. They have made the following nominations: President, Lord Horder; Treasurer, Mr. Francis Hemming; Secretary, Dr. Julian Huxley; Council, Prof. A. Fisher, Prof. E. Goodrich, Prof. James Gray, Mr. Francis Hemming, and Mr. R. J. Norman. Dr. Huxley has visited East Africa and Mr. Hemming has been brought into close touch with authorities on African faunas.

Mr. B. Ashton Warner

Mr. Brodrick Ashton Warner, F.M.C., who has died in Warminster, Wiltshire, at the age of 73 years, spent 20 years in the Colonial Service, and more than 20 of these in the Northern Province of Uganda. He helped to establish administration in the Chua District in 1912, and two years later introduced British administration into the West Nile District. He had an unsurpassed knowledge of the tribes, their history, characteristics and development. In the latter quarter of a century, as first a Commissioner in Uganda in 1922, he became senior assistant secretary two years later, and was then promoted Commissioner for the Northern Province in 1927 for almost 10 years.

In England where this war broke out, he was appointed Divisional Petrol Officer for North Wales, and was later transferred to Manchester as D.P. Officer for the North West, but on medical advice he gave up the work last autumn. He was unmarried.

A former member of the Colonial Service in Africa, and Mr. Warner for the first time during war work in England, writes: "Before the health began to fail he was an extremely active, even athletic man, of great energy, and never have I been so pleased with a hot, burning, collection. He was one of the best of his time."

Captain Guy Dollman

With his death last week at the age of 70, Captain Guy Dollman, there passed one of the world's greatest personalities on big game.

John Guy Dollman, the elder son of the late J. C. Dollman, the artist, went from St. Paul's School, London, to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became an exhibitioner. A love of natural history had early shown itself, and while still a member of the University he was appointed to an assistantship in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History). A member of the panel of advisers to the British delegation to the International Conference for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa, held in London in 1930, he had considerable influence upon the decision of the animal species to be included in total or partial protection.

Among his publications were "Game Animals of Africa," the "Catalogue of the Selous Collection," and three editions of "Rowland Ward's Records of Big Game." He was an accomplished artist, and this, linked to his scientific knowledge, peculiarly fitted him for such work as designing the striking elephant scene in the Central Hall of the British Museum. Many of his writings were illustrated by himself. He also exhibited at the Royal Academy. He had been an occasional cor-

respondent of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, and his wide knowledge was ever at the service of the earnest inquirer.

Other Obituaries

Mr. Rodney Hullneck, a son of Mr. R. J. Hullneck, a well-known personality in Nyasaland, has died in Assam.

East Africans will sympathise with Lady Eleanor Cole on the death of her mother, the Countess of Dalkeith.

Captain Percy Light, A.C., well-known as secretary of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society, has died as the result of an accident.

Captain the Hon. Sir Seymour J. Forrester, R.N., whose death occurred last week at the age of 80 years, took part in the operations in the Eastern Sudan in 1898.

Captain W. S. L. Pringle, whose death on the Rand at the age of 72 years is reported, was at one time a clerk to Cecil Rhodes, and latterly for some years with the main Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia.

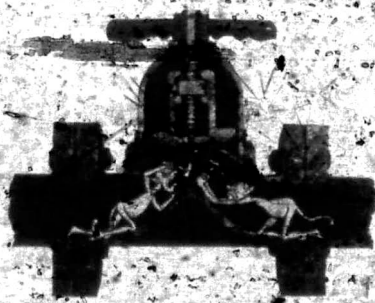
Sir Reginald A. Mont, K.C.S.I., C.I.L., who has died at the age of 71 years, was an Australian, who having distinguished himself in the Indian Civil Service, was appointed a member of the East Africa Commission in 1917, and the chairmanship of Sir Hilton Young, now Lord Kenner.

By the death of Lord Newton at the age of 86 years, Kildare, Colonel the Hon. Piers Leigh is bereaved. The late Lord Newton's second son, he served with the Grenadier Guards in the last war, became Equerry to the Prince of Wales, and accompanied him on his first visit to East Africa.

By the death at the age of 80 years of Mr. John Austin, Southern Rhodesia has lost another of its early settlers. He arrived in the Colony about 1860 and teaching One-Que in 1880, became a leading figure in its development, and after being chairman of the Town Management Board was its first mayor. He left the bulk of his fortune to the British Government, with the cost of a destroyer to be named One-Que if possible.

Professor Herbert Speyer, who has died in London, was a prominent member of the Belgian colony that came to form the Belgian Congo. The Congo was over-run by the Germans in 1910. As a member of the Belgian Senate he took a prominent part in all discussions of Colonial administration, and in the drafting of the historic law under which the Congo ceased in 1908 to be an independent State under Leopold II, and became a full Belgian colony. Realising that English prejudice against the former Leopoldian administration would die hard, he established close touch at that time with friends in England, including prominent journalists, and so helped directly in the new régime for the Belgian Congo.

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SAUNDERS DIAPHRAGM VALVES

THE WAR

S. Rhodesia's War Policy

Outlined by the Prime Minister

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S WAR POLICY was outlined by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of the colony, in the debate on his motion of confidence in the Government which followed the resignation of Mr. F. H. Smit, Minister of Finance.

As a result of the vote, the motion was carried by 16 votes to 10. Among those who voted against the Government were four members of the United Party, namely the Leader of the Opposition, the member, and Mr. Smit. Amendments have now arrived by mail and about them we shall write in this column at the Prime Minister's request.

There has been the usual of the war policy. To render the best assistance was one of the common effort in supplying man-power for the forces.

Government, in addition, and providing the supervising and services, including the buildings and money, for the Defence Air Training Scheme.

(1) In policing the colony, the military guarding of certain points, and by providing a part-time army as a deterrent to the protection of our own and neighbouring territories of our ability and available men to go to an active theatre of war. In addition to liberate those men we are still mobilising the women power.

(2) By encouraging to respond to every request from Great Britain and our Allies to increase the production of certain commodities and with considerable difficulty to provide for various kinds of important things.

(3) Last that by no means least, we are endeavouring to spread the cost and burden as evenly as possible, and to secure a controlling influence of that were may be saved from the wreck some thing worth while for our fighting men to come back to when the slaughter is over.

It is this last effort which is making the Government so unpopular at present. This worst, it is said by the resignation of the Minister of Finance, has been made even worse by the misleading stress he has published to advance his own political career. The only case I can make of his misleading statements is his absolute bad memory.

195 Casualties

In the Colony at present there are in training 200,000 Europeans, 100,000 and 1,000 Africans. Outside the Colony there are serving in the ground forces in various theatres of war 100,000 officers, 635 N. C. O.'s and 100 other ranks.

Twelve Military Crosses have been awarded and nine Military Medals (five Distinguished) and one Military Order of the British Empire in East Africa and 22 decorations in dispatches. There have been 145 casualties.

Sir Godfrey corrected the misconception that Southern Rhodesia had a War Cabinet. It had, he explained, merely a War Committee consisting of the Prime Minister and the two Service Ministers. All main issues of policy were decided by the Cabinet, which received the daily minutes of the War Committee, the actions of which could therefore be discussed by all Ministers at any time.

The Government's objects were to see that Southern Rhodesia played its part in winning the war, and that the returning fighting men shall have preference for return to normalcy over all other sections of the population.

There has been a relatively low increase in the cost of living since August, 1939. Southern Rhodesia's price level was now 109.4 compared with 111.2 in the case of South Africa in the United Kingdom and 114.9 in the case of Canada. Retail prices had been fixed in Southern Rhodesia for bread, sugar, meat, slaughter cattle, vegetable products, eggs, canned fruit, imported timber, tinned meats, fertilisers, motor fuel and accessories, mercury, steel metal, roller, and most other necessities, an order fixing the price of meals, meat was about to be published. Agricultural implements and other articles were also controlled.

When deciding to fix the prices of food, the Government realised that it was opposed to large landowners, and that the main sacrifice would fall upon the small sectioners and tenants, among whom he (the Prime Minister) had many friends. Though he had spent a great deal of time trying to help the small sectioners, he realised that he was to act in the general public's interest.

Though each new measure, also on the basis of a four-weekly sectional numbering. The majority of those who had stood firm, and the number, some of whom had been in the past, were not representative of the country.

The Resignation of Mr. J. H. Smit

Discussing the resignation of Mr. Smit, the Prime Minister said that the Government of Finance had for several years gone to see him only on rare occasions. He had been a member of the Government for a long time, but had not been a member of the Government for a long time. He had been a member of the Government for a long time, but had not been a member of the Government for a long time. He had been a member of the Government for a long time, but had not been a member of the Government for a long time.

Preliminary estimates for 1942 indicated a shortfall of £1,000,000 and £1,000,000, but that was only part of the story, for if Mr. Smit's suggestions for abolition of the old programme tax had been introduced during the year, the Government would have had to find new revenue totalling £1,000,000. The Government was £29,000,000 in the total, and the National Debt was £29,000,000, and the Colony was still short of schools for Europeans and Natives and of hospitals for Africans.

Mr. Smit, who denied that he had considered his political career, explained that one of the major motives was to prevent action which would undermine the financial stability of the country, and so lead to the incorporation in the Union of South Africa, a possibility against which he had always fought and would continue to fight.

Captain Harris, Minister of Agriculture and Supply, revealed that all the members of the Cabinet had placed their resignations in the hands of the Prime Minister.

Mr. H. H. Smit could not understand why Mr. Smit had left the party, though he understood his resignation from the Cabinet. He believed that public dissatisfaction arose entirely from the fact that the Minister of Agriculture had no more policy.

Casualties and Appointments

Squadron Leader Cyril Stephens, D.F.C., a pilot who was killed in air operations, was well known in East and Central Africa as a big game hunter and naturalist and latterly as Chairman and managing director of Rowland Ward Ltd., the taxidermists. At the outbreak of war Mr. Stephens was hunting in Northern Rhodesia. On returning home immediately, he became a rear-gunner in the R.A.F. at the age of 30 years.

Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Fisher, R.A.F., only son of Mrs. A. O. Fisher and the late Mrs. Fisher (Margaret Peterson, the Uganda novelist) of Rudgwick, Sussex, who has been missing, has now been presumed killed. He was 21 years of age.

Lieutenant J. M. Scott, of Salisbury, was died on active service.

Lieutenant K. L. O'Brien, former municipal compound manager of Salisbury, has been accidentally killed in Kimberley Cape Province.

Corporal L. C. Ashby, of Bulawayo, has been killed in the Western Desert.

Seaman A. A. Hill, of Eiffel Flats, and Seaman P. Coxwell, of Bulawayo, reported missing from H.M.S. DUNDEE, are now presumed dead.

Private J. R. Scott, of Umfali, has been wounded in action.

Lieutenant J. J. Brown, of Salisbury, is a prisoner in enemy hands.

Sir Walter Monckton is acting for Mr. Casey as Minister of State in the Middle East and the latter's arrival in Cairo.

Major-General Buckley, Director of Economy in the Army, and member of the board of the Usanda Company, has returned from a visit to the Middle East.

Mr. S. R. Riggs, of Bulawayo, has been commissioned in the Fleet Air Arm of the Royal Navy.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, former Inspector-General of the R.A.F., and before that in command of operations in the Middle East, was decorated last week in the Grenadier by election by Mr. A. D. Kendall.

Sir Arthur was the Government candidate, his opponent an Independent, fought on the slogan "Production for Victory."

The All-Africa Point of View Urged by Union High Commissioner

THAT AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT generally will be increasingly benefited by greater participation by the Union of South Africa was the main theme of Mr. S. B. Waterson, High Commissioner for the Union in London, when he was here last week at a luncheon in London of the Royal African Society and the Overseas League.

The political problems of race and colour and the economic problems of the discovery and exploitation of minerals, the provision of transport and the progress of agriculture had, he said, tended to make South Africa pay too little attention to the rest of Africa. Mr. Waterson continued:

True, our neighbour Southern Rhodesia is largely populated with people who came from the Union, the mines of Northern Rhodesia are largely staffed by men trained on the Rand, and in recent years there has been increasing co-operation between the various African territories in such matters as postal and transport arrangements and agricultural problems, such as locusts and cattle diseases; but the idea of South Africa taking the lead in the development of Africa as the conception of the Union forming the cornerstone of a group of African States for the mutual economic and cultural benefit of all of them has never hitherto had a live one in the minds of the South African people as a whole.

Pan-African Imperialism

I am not suggesting any kind of political union or pan-African imperialism, but simply that we have in Africa a number of communities at various stages of development, but all inevitably tending towards the same end—namely, self-government and the development of an civilization based on Western European ethics.

"We may take it that after the war there will be a more specific and clear realisation of the responsibility which the white man had incurred for preparing the native African to meet the impact of Western civilisation and for helping to fit him to take his place eventually in the world economy. I think we shall see a call for the more speedy development of the vast natural resources of those territories now controlled by various European Powers. I believe we shall see a great improvement in communications, the building of great trunk roads, and the development of a transcontinental railway system, a network of air services, and all the developments of commerce and intercourse which follow on an effective transportation system. If this development is to be fully fruitful there will have to be close co-operation and understanding between the various authorities concerned for the mutual benefit of their territories.

"In the Union we shall have coming home tens of thousands of men, mostly young, who have been all over Africa. They will come back with a wider viewpoint and a much better perspective of the place their country occupies in Africa and of the responsibility which rests upon it to contribute service in the building up of the continent.

Again, as a result of the war we have been brought into much closer contact with our neighbours in the Belgian Congo and French West Africa, and political and economic relations have made considerable progress during the last two or three years.

Our secondary industries have grown so greatly that we shall be the nearest source of supply for many kinds of manufactured goods, and if, as I hope, the European population is substantially increased by settlement and at the same time the economic position and buying power of the United States European

population is steadily improved, we shall be increasingly used of all kinds of produce from our neighbours.

Vigorous Statesmanship in African Affairs

In short, I believe that South Africa can best realise her destiny by keeping alive to the all-Africa point of view. I look forward to a period of vigorous and constructive statesmanship in African affairs, and I am sure that my countrymen and countrywomen will recognise the part they should play in it, and that not only will South Africa herself benefit both economically and culturally by taking her place in the development of the continent, but that she has a contribution to make which can and should be a lead and inspiration to all these who desire to see Africa a happy, prosperous and where men of all races and colours may dwell in security and enjoy in peace the fruits of their labour.

Mr. Waterson revealed that troops, tanks and other parts had been made in the Union for the large numbers of Italian guns, tanks and other equipment captured in East and North Africa and now in service with our forces.

Gifts for War Purposes

The British Government has acknowledged with warm thanks the gift of £20,000 collected in the Belgian Congo and presented to Great Britain for the purchase of fighter aircraft for the R.C.A.F.

Northern Rhodesians' Savings Certificates, sale now exceeds £20,000.

Salisbury Air Raid Distress Fund had passed the £10,000 mark when the first mail left Southern Rhodesia.

The Lusaka War Fund amounted to £5,061 on February 27, the last date for which figures are available.

Nkana-Katwa War Fund now totals £41,411.

Northern Rhodesia's Red Cross Appeal Raising Fund totalled £5,280 last week.

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COMPANY MEETING

Blantyre and East Africa**Mr. R. Ross Stark's Review**

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD. was held in Edinburgh on March 20.

Mr. R. ROSS STARK, Chairman and managing director, said that the feature of last year had been a severe drought from March to September, which gave Nyasaland the lowest rainfall since 1903, but that the company's crop had nevertheless yielded 2,169,000 lbs. compared with 2,000,200 lbs. in 1940. Cereals had averaged 1.05 cwt. per acre at Lauderdale, compared with 80 lb. in the previous year; 1,040 lb. at Bimbuti against 1,180 lb. in 1940; 811 lb. at Glenora; against 684 lb. and 100 lb. at Zuba. A maize crop of 1,000,000 lbs. was produced in 1941, against 850,000 lbs. in 1940.

Experimentation in growing was, on a strictly confined area, another 200 acres, being planned, bringing the main maize crop to 250 acres. The rice appeared to flourish better in the Zomba district than in Mlanje.

The company, which had a plentiful and contented labour force, was proud to have done its bit through the way in advancing the comforts and welfare of its Native Staff.

After writing off heavy depreciation on buildings and machinery, there was a record profit for 1941 of £21,010, compared with £45,582 in 1940. The higher profits of the past two years were due simply to a natural increase in crops resulting from the pre-war planting of large areas of tea which had now reached maturity. Proof that the company had not profited in any way was to be found in the fact that the Ministry of Food purchased their tea output on the basis of the company's average prices in the London market in 1939, 1937 and 1935, plus an extra allowance for increased costs.

All the younger men of the company's staff were on military service; their places were being kept open for them, and meanwhile they received the difference between their service pay and their regular salary with the company.

Referring to the King had conferred upon the company's general manager in Nyasaland, the Chairman said that Sir William Pitt Rivers had richly earned the honour by many years of service to Nyasaland; he had been for some years senior official in the Legislative Council and a member of the Executive Council, and had been Mayor of Blantyre, Chairman of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, and the recipient of many other public offices.

The reports and accounts were unanimously adopted. Dividends of 6% on the preference and 10% on the ordinary shares were declared. Mr. D. W. L. Stebbins was re-elected to the board, and Messrs. R. and J. Smith, chartered accountants, were re-appointed auditors of the company.

Import of Essential Goods

It was announced in Northern Rhodesia last week that goods imported into Northern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa under essential certificates issued by either of those two territories may be re-exported to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In many cases such goods will be released by Southern Rhodesia or the Union on production of the essentially certificate granted by the Controller of Imports in Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, though where serious shortage exists in the South, even such certificates may not enable the goods to be released. Goods imported into Northern Rhodesia on an essentially certificate may not be re-exported to the Congo or Portuguese East Africa.

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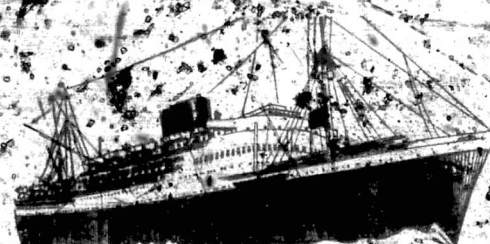
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Principal Contents

Pages	Pages
Matters of Moment	Rhodesian Governor
Labour & the Colonies	500
The War	510
Three Congo Films	511
Background	512
What's New	513
Personalia	514
	Colonial Service, Retirement
	516
	Weekly Reports
	517
	Special Meeting
	518
	Statistical Committee
	519
	East African News
	520

MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. EDEN'S ASSURANCE in the House of Commons recently that the Imperial Government is "not" protecting enemy property in order that it may be handed back

Enemy Property in Base Africa.

specifically referred to Italian property in Ethiopia, but it is to be hoped that in this matter the Foreign Office draws no distinction between Italian and German property, and between Ethiopia and, say, Tanganyika Territory. There have been reiterated complaints from that part of East Africa that the Custodian of Enemy Property, acting, of course, under the direct authority of the local Government, has exhibited extreme solicitude in connexion with the estates of interned Germans, many of whom were known to have abused British hospitality by open demonstrations of Nazism, including threats to other Germans and subversive activities among Africans. It is but right and reasonable that the local authorities should seek to dispose of enemy estates on the best terms, if only to obtain as large a sum as possible from which to compensate British subjects for part, at least, of the damage they have sustained through the further outbreak of German aggression. But there is a wide difference between a policy of seeking the maximum market value and one of setting prices so far above ruling rates that potential purchasers or lessees are driven away with the result that the plantations, attracting nobody, go out of cultivation, at a time when maximum

production is essential that is a main plank in the Government platform.

Whether rightly or wrongly—and we are convinced that it is wrongly—non-imperial opinion on the spot has to interpret such happenings as evidence of an intention to restore the properties after the

The Case of Tanganyika.

war to their German owners. It is said quite definitely that any such attempt would be angrily resisted by the Africans and Rhodesians, almost without exception, from the end of the last war to the outbreak of this. Their sense of security was disturbed by the presence in Tanganyika of a hot and strong and ever-growing body of German settlers, most of them dispatched by the German Government as agents for the organisation of trouble at the appropriate moments, and almost all of them obedient to the commands or reluctantly to the commands of their local German leaders. All our regular readers know how near appeasement-minded British policy came to a deal with Germany in Colonial Affairs, with Tanganyika in particular danger of surrender. If that Territory were to fall into German hands, the threats to our Imperial heritage would be even greater than they are. One highly damaging lesson, last year, two decades, should be enough even for Whitehall and Westminster. There should not be the faintest prospect of their admission to Tanganyika.

native Territory after this war of the Germans who have been removed for punishment, either where, or of other Germans, and we trust that some Member of Parliament will remind the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of his recent assurance and enquire whether it can be interpreted as applying to the same property in East Africa as a whole.

THE WHOLE PROCESS OF GOVERNMENT declares the National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party, must be geared to the supreme purpose of fitting the Native races to develop their own destiny.

and **The Colonies** This statement is a typical example of the lack of balance that characterises the National Executive's references to Colonial policy, which are quoted elsewhere in this issue. It is fantastic to suggest that the supreme concern of the Native races in the British Colonial Empire is with their political destiny, or that the supreme duty of the Government is political. A more urgent purpose in Africa is to promote better agriculture, animal husbandry, hygiene and education in order that a healthier population may stand the strain of twentieth century life. Among the direct results will be a developing understanding, higher purchasing power, rising standards of living, and consequential appreciation of matters which now mean exactly nothing to the multitude of tribesmen. Unlike those people in this country who sympathise with the emerging African, they themselves think nothing of their destiny for they take it for granted that it is progressive amelioration of their conditions of life under beneficent British rule. Politics are unknown to them. They could not comprehend the idea of a political panacea for their troubles, and it would never enter their heads that the processes of administration and welfare should be geared to a purely political purpose.

By what right is it assumed that the future of any Kenya is of primary concern only to its African inhabitants? Europeans, and Indians born and bred in the Colony are no less entitled to be taken into consideration.

The Obsession of Knowledge of the Law and Self Government: not only the law advanced by the Government, but the law of the tribes would suggest that the destiny of the Africans of Kenya is something distinct from that of its other inhabitants. The Labour Party is obsessed by the idea of so forcing the development of Africans that, to quote another

possible time to govern themselves. That way lies calamity. When has a British Government ever done so? What argument upon even a British community? The history of the Colonies which have become Dominions was of persistent postponement by Downing Street when new delegations of authority were demanded. The reluctance of Whitehall to trust its kith and kin across the seas was often carried to the point of danger, sometimes from lack of understanding, but frequently from a cautious determination that each successive step should be carefully tested. It was, and still is, an irritating doctrine to British communities abroad, but to jump from it to the policy of thrusting self-government upon Africans who are still only just emerging from a surgeon's scalpel.

The manifesto is equally open to criticism from the economic standpoint. It declares, for instance, that the creation of energetic Labour Departments, such as in the Colonial Office and each of the Colonies,

Exaggerated as lies at the root of all reform. A rough well aware of the valuable services which can be rendered by labour officers of the right type, we cannot accept the suggestion that reform is primarily within their power to undertake. That is entirely to misinterpret the position, which is to act as advisers and inspectors on behalf of the governments of the Colonies, and of African labourers. There is no inconsistency in the two. Indeed, the ablest officer of the Department will therefore be one who has had experience of the three parties for the exercise of his conciliatory capacity will tend always to raise standards. While recognising the importance of his duties, we reject the exaggerated notion that his is the most responsible function of all. To rate him, however good, above the administrator, the devoted doctor, or the enlightened educationist, agriculturalist, or any other, is as unreasonable. He can, indeed, build on the foundations they have laid.

To take another point, the Labour Party, declaring its opposition to the exploitation of mineral or other resources by white settlers' companies, demands that such industries should be operated as if **Mineral** were Government concerns in a **Government** trusteeship for the Native communities. Are the compilers of this report to imagine that twenty-five

million sterling would have been forthcoming from the Treasury for the development of the great copper mines of Northern Rhodesia, upon which the whole financial structure of that Protectorate now rests, and which are playing an invaluable part in the Empire's war effort? When mining franchises began to fail, great sums to exploit these copper deposits so far from any port, they were violently criticised for their recklessness, even assuming the principle of State control of mines, and disregarding the fact that Treasury grants for development in all the Colonies had averaged well under one million pounds a year between the last war and this, it is quite certain that no Government would have brought upon itself the obloquy of such proposals. If the Labour's policy had then operated, the copper belt would have remained undeveloped. Northern Rhodesia

would have continued poverty-stricken, and the Empire today would be dependent, as it was throughout the last war, upon America for essential supplies of copper for war purposes. Similarly it is safe to assume that no Governor would have accepted the responsibility of recommending expenditure of the large sums involved in bringing the mining in Tanganyika Territory back to its present state, and that Gold Coast, now of great importance in the economy of the territories, would not have developed much of its capacity, as it has. Given these two precedents, it is evident that the wholly unjustified character of the manifesto, the one possible achievement of which is to compromise any of the needs of the Labour Party to study more thoroughly the Colonial side of its programme, should be condemned.

The Labour Party and The Colonies

National Executive Committee's Report to Affiliated Organisations

Under the title "The Old World and The New Society," the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party has issued a report on the problems of war and peace reconstruction. In the consideration of its affiliated organisations prior to discussions at a series of regional conferences, to be held throughout the country in preparation for the annual conference to be held in London at Whitehall.

The introductory synopsis states that the Labour Party is absolutely opposed to the colour bar in every shape or form.

The Labour Party is opposed to the exploitation of mineral resources by white settlers or companies; they should be operated as Government concerns in trusteeship for the Native community.

There should be a greater extension of the use of the Colonial Development Fund.

There should be a Labour Department in the Colonial Office and in each Colony, together with an adequate inspectorate to facilitate reforms.

Reaffirmation of "Imperial Principles"

The section headed "Imperial Questions" reads:— "So far, in this war, none of the imperial questions faced by this country has been lifted to a new plane of discussion. The agency of conflict has made it always difficult, and often impossible, to embark upon new developments in any vital sphere. The Labour Party at the present can therefore do little more in this realm than re-affirm the principles to which it is committed, and to state the specific demands which in the present situation certain of these principles require."

The Labour Party continues to affirm that in all colonial territories the primary object of administration must be the well-being, education, and development of the Native inhabitants, and these things can only be possible way that they may be able in the shortest possible time to govern themselves. In other words, the interests of those inhabitants are and must remain paramount over those of the British Parliament and the Empire.

The negation of this policy for Africa, the Party stands, is the policy of the colour bar, the aim and effect of which is to ensure by law, that in every other available means that the Native inhabitant is then a different and subordinate status to the white settler, and that of the Empire.

It is in this sense that the colour bar of a Native policy can be more fully understood, distinguished from the more general, more unjustly, effect British colonial policy in the various territories. The Labour Party is absolutely opposed to the colour bar in every shape and form. It maintains there-

fore that all territories for which Parliament is responsible the laws and administrative structure upon which the colour bar rests should be abolished and racial discrimination should be that every individual of administrative jurisdiction should be free of disabilities or privileges, on the ground of race, colour, or religion, should cease.

Extension of Responsible Government Opposed

It follows that in all Colonial territories in which white settlers are in a minority, Parliament must regain trust of the Native interests, and the Labour Party cannot therefore agree to any extension of responsible government upon any territory or group of territories which would involve the delegation of its duties to a local legislative body, in which the Native race would be a minority. It is not prepared to see any further alienation of their lands to white settlers, to agree to any restriction upon the right of Natives to acquire lands, or to consent to any legislation which directly or indirectly forces Natives to work for white settlers. It is opposed to compulsory labour in those territories, and holds that the international convention on forced labour should be strictly adhered to.

It is opposed further to the exploitation of mineral or similar resources by white settlers or companies; in its judgment they should be operated as Government concerns in trusteeship for the Native community.

The Labour Party welcomes the establishment of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and looks forward to a great extension of its use and scope. Expenditure should be directed to the promotion of the education and health of the Native inhabitants and of their economic prosperity by improving communications and developing agriculture and horticulture.

It insists that in view of the establishment of the post of High Commissioner to the Colonial Service, but holds that the creation of an energetic Labour Department, based in the Colonial Office and in each colony, together with an adequate inspectorate, lies at the root of all reform.

It calls for active development of institutions calculated to widen and deepen the opportunity of self-government, and that every occasion be taken to associate and educate Natives with every aspect of Government work, central and local.

While the Labour Party admits that for a long time to come the effective control of these territories must remain under Parliament, in the hands of the Colonial Office, it has decided that the whole process of government be geared to the supreme purpose of fitting the Native races to determine their own destiny.

[Editorial comment appears under signature of "Nonesuch"]

THE WAR

Is Africa Threatened?

Views of M. de Vleeschauwer

THE ALLIED WAS INDUSTRIES use every year 200,000 tons of tin. In future, they will be able to obtain only half this amount. The Belgian Congo alone supplies 20% of the available quantity. It is also the world's greatest producer of cobalt, and with South Africa has a monopoly of the diamonds used in industry.

Germany lacks copper, of which there are inexhaustible supplies in Rhodesia and the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. Whole ship loads of copper ingots are dispatched each month to British and American factories.

Let us note in passing the tons of gold which are extracted each month from African mines and rivers. We know that Hitler has no need of this metal to carry on this war. But how useful cotton would be to him! Even the oil problem could be solved by recourse to the Black Continent. Diesel engines work quite well on palm and cotton oil, which the Allies have used so far only to make margarine and soap.

If Africa, that huge storehouse full of great quantities of the most varied supplies, did by some catastrophe fall into the hands of the Axis, the blockade of Germany would be at an end. The blockade of the Allies would begin just at a time when their industries, which eat up so much raw material, are at last ready to work at full blast.

The situation of the American arsenal—the Arsenal of the Democracies, as Roosevelt has so aptly called it—would be seriously jeopardised, and the fulfilment of the formidable armaments programme which is to ensure our supremacy on land, on sea and in the air would become extremely difficult and perhaps impossible.

Africa Must Defend Herself

Let it not be said that Africa would be too great an undertaking, and that by its very immensity it would outstrip the possibilities of the Axis forces? It is only too easy to reply that Russia is bigger than Africa, and that difficult communications, marshy steppe lands, a bitter climate and an immense and formidably equipped army have not prevented the master of the Third Reich from attempting to conquer it.

The Black Continent has undeniably too many weak spots, too many unsafe regions which would make it very vulnerable. And it is probable that any European invasion from the north or the west would be accompanied by a Japanese diversion in the south.

Now that the United States have come into the war, the enemy who sees the possibility of victory slipping further and further away can do only one thing—attack, attack, and attack again.

Africa must be defended, or, rather, she must be allowed to defend herself. She must be supplied to a considerable extent with the armaments she needs.

Everything must be done without delay, not only to enable her to repel or resist a sudden attack, but above all to make the strength of her armaments such that it would discourage the enemy from attempting invasion.

Africans, whose fate is linked with that of the Allies, are determined to defend their continent, and they have given ample proof of their fighting spirit and their tenacity.

Free Frenchmen and the British and Belgian Colonial Armies, though insufficiently equipped, have divi-

ded during the past year, and have struck heavily in the North. It is quibblingly one example which shows how inadequately armed they are. Colonel Gortals, for instance, may say that the Belgian soldiers in the Gambia, Asosa and Sere, taking in their arms, shells and thousands of Italian soldiers, had nothing more in the way of equipment than two small quantities of troops with no firearms.

In the sharing of armaments, Africa must no longer be treated as a poor relation. There is not a gun, a shell, a ship which does not contain to a certain extent the very substance of African toil, and which has not been paid for with the gold extracted from the continent's rivers.

And in the strategic material considerations the Allies must not forget that so far Colonial troops have borne almost the entire brunt of land operations in Africa. It is to their courage that we owe the first victories—the only successes we have achieved between the time of the initial reverses and disasters and that of Russia's entry into the war.

We owe the African soldiers an immense debt of gratitude. Let us pay it in planes, guns and munitions. Let us take all necessary measures to prevent even the possibility of an invasion of African territory.

Woman Power in N. Rhodesia

New Defence Measures in East Africa

THE question of the registration of woman-power in Northern Rhodesia, so that it could be used by the Government in the event of a need, to individuals the best way in which they could serve, was debated in the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Council last week. The Government accepted a motion for such registration, promising that instructions should be issued to the Director of Manpower to begin compilation of a register of women. In the course of the debate, the Governor, Sir John Waddington, paid a tribute to the war work being done by the women of the Protectorate.

Following the suggestion of Mr. Welensky and other non-official leaders that a War Committee be formed, including non-official members of the Legislature, a Government spokesman pointed out that the Executive Council would meet in a few weeks. But that the proposal would nevertheless receive consideration.

The Director of Civil Defence stated that steps had already been taken to arrange A.P.F. measures for the Protectorate.

A discussion took place on more effective co-operation with Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa in respect of import control and supplies. The Government agreed on the importance of closer contacts, stating that a representative of the Southern Rhodesia Ministry of Supply had been invited to visit the Copperbelt to study supply problems, and that the Director of Supplies for Northern Rhodesia would be requested to visit Salisbury to discuss Northern Rhodesia's difficulties.

Speaking of the position of Tanganyika Territory in face of possible Japanese threats, the Governor, Sir William Jackson, stated last week that he hoped in a few days to see the sign of the more immediate preparatory instructions which the situation clearly demanded.

The Kinyasi Government and the elected members of the Legislature are actively engaged in improving the colony and its peoples on a wide scale.

Hundreds of American engineers and craftsmen and thousands of Italian and other labourers are reported to be building armaments works in Britain.

Addressing about 500 members of the technical staff of a South African Command Technical School recently, Major-General S. B. Gillman, C.B., stated that in 1940, working on the Luftwaffe's bombers, 15 aircraft

M. de Vleeschauwer is a Belgian writer on the continent. The author of an article in the present issue, "The Moral of the Belgian Army," published in London, and is a member of the staff of the editor of that publication. He is a member of the "L'Espresso" editorial staff.

This Year's World War.— At the time in one year we shall have to think of the Battle of Kanto, the three separate battles for India and China, the battle for the Middle East, the battle for the life of Australia and New Zealand. At sea the battles for the Pacific and the Indian Ocean will count for no less than the battles on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Over all else in every region lies the crucial battle of the air. Hitler and Tojo reckon to beat the Red Armies this spring and summer by double attack, or at least to roll the Soviet Empire far back on both sides. From beginning to end there may well be about 10,000,000 men engaged with unprecedented masses of tanks, planes and artillery. There is one doubt. As never yet the Nazis during the winter have given their colossal manufacturing machine to throw in superior masses of material on the chief sectors. To equal out the balance, the fullest weight of American and British supplies may be the factor of life and death for the common cause this year. . . . Watch Libya and the *Luftwaffe*, as Norway should have been watered five years ago. The Axis looks to the bases and routes of the Mediterranean Fleet—to Malta, to Sicily, to the Persian Gulf. In that sphere Hitler designs to sever the jugular vein of the British Empire. His further project, looking from Murmansk to the Indian Ocean, and not forgetting Siberia, is to cut off all Russia's connections with the outside world, just as Japan seeks to seal up China. The Allies want more air power everywhere to turn the scales for certain. In the aircraft factories of Britain and America the assembly lines are battle lines. —Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the *Sunday Express*.

Russian Eyes on Britain.— In some measure impatience for more active participation in the war against Germany is attributable to the failure of British propaganda services to project to Russia a true picture of Britain's war effort. Where there has been direct contact between Britain and Russia the results have been most happy. But in general, only the best articles break out in sequence. For are the films suitable. They show England still being facetious about some aspects of the war. What the people here are to think is whether production is increasing and what measures are being taken for preparedness. —*The Times* special correspondent in Moscow.

Germany's Hell.— We shall see the gates of Hell open in Germany before the war is over, and disease and famine and revolution will take no account of nationalities. —*The New York Times*, Oct. 11, 1941.

To the German Soldier.— You will be marked for death if you continue to handle weapons for Hitler. Hitler's army is doomed to annihilation and you remember your number for the day, issued on October 27. Hitler declared then: "In these three and a half months, my soldiers, the conditions have at least been greater for the most mighty blow which will smash our enemy before the coming winter. Today is the beginning of the last great decisive battle of the year. These were the very words he used." He lied to you. Through deceit he has led you into the most pitched battles. Through deceit he has driven you and your comrades from a decisive offensive to another. He has buried the flower of the German nation in one immense tomb. You know from your own experience that the Red Army is destroying one of our most divisions after another in Hitler's uniform. You are not safe anywhere. Even far in the rear, troops have a habit of coming off the rails and bridges blowing up in the air. Our guerrillas, these avengers of the people, are everywhere. Everywhere you are threatened with death because Hitler has come to the German name with shame to the whole world. You must help yourself. German soldier. Give your service up in favour of the Red Army as prisoners. Or if you volunteer voluntarily to the Soviet forces, you will be received as a brother. —From a Soviet leaflet distributed over the German lines.

Paper Warfare.— In the Army there was a regular flood of memoranda about everything under the sun. Most of it was superfluous, some of it silly. . . . I need to say that I needed only three letter baskets for incoming correspondence, labelled respectively "Unintelligible," "Cannons or," and "Flunny." Although official correspondence was abundant in the last war, it was in this area, day by day passed, without some apparently fantastic request for information. One day it would be the number of bicycle bells in possession of the company. The next day someone above would want to know how many barbers of the Roman Catholic faith were on the company's strength, or how many men were in possession of dental floss. The answers, when demanded, were found and found. Nine times out of ten I wondered why documents were marked secret, for many of these things had to be read aloud to a group. —*The Michael Joseph*.

Background to the

New Battle-Winners?— So far we have had only one supremely successful battle-winner—Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding as quiet, self-effacing man, with a difficult manner. He planned the defence of this island for four years, and then won the Battle of Britain with more than half the pilots and planes needed. He won it for the same reason that caused the Japanese, from throwing MacArthur out of the Philippines—because he had devoted all his mental energy to the study of one single problem, the defence of an island against an enemy who meant to use the newest weapons in the newest way. . . . I can see nothing. MacArthur is the Dowding of it. It just happens that the men who have had most chance to combine modern battle experience with training are in their forties. The R.A.F. has three good examples—an Australian, a New Zealander, and a Welshman. One is Air Vice Marshal Arthur Cunningham (46), the Australian who commands the Western Desert R.A.F. He is gaining in U.S.A. knowledge of modern tactical warfare, coast-land, air-land, sea fighting, which should be invaluable. The New Zealander is Air Vice Marshal Keith Park (49), the lean, cheerful man who has led all the drains against the *Luftwaffe's* clever tactics all through the Battle of Britain. He commanded No. 11 Fighter Group, which met the fullest shock of the *Luftwaffe's* attack on south-eastern England. Dowding said afterwards that the way in which Park outwitted the quick-changing German tactics was magnificent. And the Welshman is Air Vice Marshal John Pugh (47), now in the thick of the air battle for Malta. —Mr. C. B. Austin, *Daily Herald*, air correspondent.

Nationalism Before Pocket.— If only the Government had the courage while continuing the drastic limitation of the profits of industry to commence—to appeal to the patriotism rather than to the pockets of our great British capitalists at the same time placing better and factory workers on an absolute standard of material benefit, we should have seen the sturdy Hitler stand against the mercenary owners of the increase counts, but also seen the workers which would have had an effort on our strength for social freedom and the unholy survival of Lord Bledisloe.

to the War News

Opinions Epitomized. — Dead rats save shipping. — The Duke of Norfolk.

To win this war we must survive to sweep away all selfishness, egotism, and lethargy. — Lord Avon. — Germany has no use for brains unless they are owned by intelligent prostitutes. — The Very Rev. Dr. Inge.

I have never heard one word from Mr. Attlee of inspiration or leadership. — Mr. Edgar Granville, M.P.

No Minister who maintains a close relationship with the Press has cause to regret it. — Mrs. Victoria Bartlett, M.P.

The German high-velocity anti-aircraft gun is the pride of the enemy ordnance. — Mr. Richard Capell.

The high technique of modern warfare defies time and space, and top speed becomes the order of the day. — M. Maslin.

Of cases invalided out of the Army at home no less than 500 are due to psycho-neurosis. — Francis Freemantle, M.P.

German planes have flown over the Free French positions in Equatorial Africa, including Lake Chad and the Congo Valley. — Paris, *Soir*.

Intellectual enlightenment without moral training is one of the most dangerous forces in human life. — The Headmaster of "Downside School."

The Chancellor must be thinking of some appeal to take the place of Warship Weeks, Taffer the idea of Sacrifice Week. — Commander S. King-Hall, M.P.

For any projected attack upon Suez Germany has a large force of trained airborne troops, perhaps numbering 70 divisions. — Mr. Mofley Richards.

The Greeks have one million tons of shipping serving us. They have had greater losses than any other merchant navy in the world. — Mr. Noel Baker, M.P.

It was the Russians who dictated the terms of total war and allocated that every German parade of triumph should be conducted over a pavement of German skulls. — Lord Beaverbrook.

The Association considers the Home Secretary's action in dismissing Sir Warren Fisher in a most unbecoming example of that Prussianism which so greatly depresses His Majesty's lieges. It is not considered to create that unity and confidence necessary to the war effort. — Resolution of the Civil Service Trades Association.

The Dutch Caribbees under General Schilling and General Plessman are fighting on in the jungles and mountains of Bora, holding five Japanese divisions, urgently needed by the Japs. — Dr. Van Mook.

British propaganda is muddled and incoherent because it has never been given a chance to put across.

The Government has been able to make up its mind on this, or on any other matter, only at the last moment. — *The Observer*.

The Japanese are anxious to back the war. This information is based on reports from Chinese and foreign doctors at Burma. Details are being sent to the Allied Governments. — Chinese Minister of Information.

General Wavell crashed in a plane in enemy territory near the Egyptian border in April, 1941, and was missing for 30 hours, but the Germans never knew. General Wavell, a former commander of the Australian forces in Syria.

The "Ladies Hospital" at Hong Kong, a British doctor bound and forced to witness the rape of a number of British nurses, after which his throat was cut. — Statement by Mr. Jan H. Marsman on arrival in New York from Hong Kong.

In this fight against the Axis Powers and their inhuman doctrine and practice the Western democracies are allied with the great Asiatic people of China and India and the Negro race in Africa and the United States. — *Christian News-Letter*.

I do not confuse the German people with Hitler any more than Stalin does. I have never identified the hounds with the huntsman, but all Europe knows what the hounds did when the huntsman sounded the horn that promised blood. — Lord Vansittart.

The Ministry of Mines is now ready to rationing us sets the sea on a long record of failure. No single shortage is calculated to sap morale more than fireless homes. There is more that it was easier or more advisable to avoid. — *The Sunday Times*.

The great battle for Moscow was at its height when the Siberians arrived. The Muscovites watched the invading Red Army, splashing themselves with icy water, rubbing themselves with snow. "What cold weather you have here!" They remarked. "Snow is very good for you—it makes you feel young and bold." — Mr. P. Pavlenko in *Soviet*.

The war cannot be won without newspapers which keep alive the will to win. The Press speaks for the public. When they see their own feelings and opinions voiced in the newspapers, they are encouraged.

Mr. Foster, President, National Union of Journalists.

Despite strenuous efforts made by Ferry Command to discourage record-breaking, an American four-engine Liberator bomber, piloted by a civilian pilot, has crossed the Atlantic in 6 hours 40 minutes. The distance flown was about 2,200 miles. — Mr. Colin Hadden.

I wore the knees of my trousers out asking the British Government to prepare for war. Every man but a fool could see that war was coming. Just what are you going to do with your divisions and those not properly equipped? — Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode.

My only creed is English. During my 20 years in the Civil Service I was pledged to silence in public. — Politicians will remember that I spoke my mind bluntly behind closed doors. Now as a free agent I shall speak it just as bluntly in public. — Sir Warren Fisher.

When the full story of the Singapore and Burma ghettos is written it may be found that much of the confusion was due to the complete delegation of freedom of action to civil servants who by training and character were untrained to exercise it. — Sir H. Dove, Governor of Sind.

From the Crimea to Libya looks like being the battle-front, with the enemy's objectives, the Caucasian oilfields and the Suez Canal. It is the business of the Russians and ourselves to hold this front, and if by the autumn of this year the Nazis have failed to reach the two objectives mentioned, the war is won and may end very suddenly. — *National News-Letter*.

Certain religious sects, of astrologers, evangelists, and ultra-radicals in the U.S.A., are making attempts to undermine the national morale. There are still at least 35 pro-Japanese and pro-Nazi magazines and news sheets, earnestly urging acceptance of an Axis victory, and constituting an open aggressive and unhampered fifth column. — *Christian Science Monitor*.

Neither the Governor of Malaya nor the Commander-in-Chief knew on February 11 that the enemy had reached Penang (the east-west of Singapore City) and were pressing inexorably on the important dock area, Keppel Harbour, through which Imperial troops were being routed. — Mr. H. K. Rodgers, Chairman, Singapore and Penang Harbour Boards, who has just

PERSONALIA

Mr. M. G. Garratt, of Bulwa Forest, Kenya, has been in London lately.

Mr. W. H. MacLeman, Superintendent of Police in Uganda, has retired.

Mr. F. W. Theinath has become an Acting Judge in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. Quincy Stanton is acting as Consul for the United States in Nairobi.

Lieut.-Colonel A. C. L. Webb has been appointed a J. P. for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. P. Caldwell has been appointed Deputy Auditor in Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. G. C. Ismael has been appointed a magistrate for the Masaka district in Uganda.

Mr. M. O. Wray has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner for Basoga, Uganda.

Captain the Rev. R. J. Cooke, Toc H Warden in Nairobi, is on leave in South Africa.

Mr. G. H. B. Budge is acting as acting Resident Commissioner in Tanganyika Territory.

Miss A. B. Robertson, superintendent of schools, is now Provincial Education Officer for Bulawayo.

Dr. J. J. Eberhardt and Dr. V. R. Shaw, of the Zanzibar Medical Service, are on leave.

Mr. S. K. Merrington has been appointed Resident and Sheriff of the Highlands of Southern Rhodesia.

Miss A. W. S. Hooper, School Collection Officer, is now a member of the Larnac Episcopate, Cyprus.

Mr. Justice Seton, Chief Justice of Natal, has been appointed from the same post to an equivalent post in Cape.

Mr. Shirley Sales, Deputy Chairman of the Rhodesia Railway Commission, has returned to Bulawayo from a visit to the Cape.

Mr. H. Brinton, former Chief Mechanical Transport Officer in Uganda, is now in charge of the Police Force Transport in Palestine.

Brigadier-General E. N. Johnston, who has retired after 39 years in the Royal Artillery, has arrived in South Africa from Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. W. M. Logan, Governor of the Seychelles, to which office he was appointed from that of his secretary in Northern Rhodesia, assumed his new duties last week.

Captain J. C. St. L. Alexander, until recently A. D. C. to Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has reached Uganda to take up a like appointment with Sir Charles Dundas.

Mr. G. J. Chancellor, joint general manager of Reuters, who has been appointed to take special charge of the editorial services, is a son of Sir John Chancellor, formerly Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced between Gordon Condy R. A. elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Condy of Debenham Lodge, Weybridge, and the daughter of Mr. H. H. Phillips, of Bulawayo.

Mr. H. Lester Bovee, M.P., administrator and Chairman of the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, who before the war visited East Africa as a candidate for single Germanic, married in Waldorf.

Officers of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, in his year vice President, Mr. J. S. Lee, also President, Mrs. W. Skerrett, Committee, Mr. William T. Dow, and Messrs. H. B. Wilson, R. G. Hunter, F. Marshall, T. M. Partridge, J. Ragsdale, J. W. Ness, G. T. Inghall, H. Goodwin, R. H. Kockalder, C. A. Bardsley, and A. A. May. Messrs. J. A. Dyer, E. H. G. Nicolson, Marshall, and H. B. Wilson, were elected delegates to the Convention of Association.

EDUCATION

THE CHARLOTTE MASON METHOD

Mr. C. R. Patel, Barrister, has been elected President, Mr. C. Z. Parikh, of the Uganda Cottiers Union, and Vice-President, and Mr. C. S. Baxi, advocate, both secretaries of the Indian Association of Uganda.

Sir Henry Strachey, whose term of office as Adviser to the Secretary of State for India and Chairman of the Finance Committee of Advisers, has expired, is to continue to serve as honorary financial consultant, the re-appointment of an Adviser whose term of office has expired not being permissible under the India Act. Sir Henry is Chairman of the Union Corporation Ltd., which has large Rhodesian interests, and a director of Rhodesian mining companies.

Obituary

The death has occurred in Nairobi of Captain Ralph Lumb, of the late 10th Hussars, who was the late Frank Stobart.

His death, which might at the age of 30 years of Mr. Ernest Allan, member of Southern Rhodesia, at one time a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Already Mr. Vincent, O.M.B., who has died in Cape Town, was well associated with the late care of St. Dunstan students in South Africa and the Rhodesias.

The death has occurred in Grahamstown, Southern Rhodesia, of the late Mr. H. P. Parmer, who went to South Africa in 1870, 20 years ago, and after working on the land in Northern Rhodesia, managed the bank and other matters in Bulawayo.

Another death has been reported in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, by the sudden death at an early age of Dr. G. S. Lewis. He went to the Colony in 1897, after becoming a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and for just over a year was medical superintendent of the Mt. Kenya Leprosy Hospital and a doctor for the district, which recognized the great value of a man of such qualifications and of indefatigable spirit. He leaves a widow.

Canon J. L. Lawrence

Canon J. L. Lawrence, whose death occurred recently in Bulawayo, was 27 years' service to the Church in Uganda. He went on as a C.M.S. missionary to Kenya in 1886, for a short while was stationed at Maseno, and was then transferred to the Lango district of Uganda, with headquarters at Gulu. During the last war he served with the troops in East Africa. In 1908 he returned from the C.M.S. and undertook parish work in East Africa, where he was born, but three years later he returned as a missionary of the C.M.S. and went back to his old station of Gulu, moving hence to Lira in 1910, where he remained till 1912 when he returned to Bulawayo. Canon and Mrs. Lawrence had a large share in building the Christian Church in Lango.

BOVRIL

gives the
Man Power

British South Africa Co. Mitchell Cotts & Company

The report and accounts of the British South Africa Company for the year ended September 30, 1941, show a net profit of £26,768 to which had to be added £21,422 for the year. The directors recommend payment on April 11 of a dividend of 1s per share and a bonus of 8d. per share, both less income tax, 2s. 6d. in the £, which will amount to 90s. 42.7, leaving a carry forward of £638,731. Large holdings of foreign bonds were sold at a loss of £12,142, which has been met by transfer from the reserve account, which now stands at £63,241. The issued capital is 16,570,377, in shares of 10s. each, all fully paid.

Investments appear in the balance sheet at £7,044,235, compared with £7,895,501 a year earlier. The book value of the funded investments exceeded the market value at the end of the year by £475,000. The nature and shares in Rhodesian mining companies are as follows: Rhodesian railways debentures and shares at £2,022,778; British and Dominion Government securities at £1,203,142; debentures, notes and shares in foreign companies outside Rhodesia at £1,151,976; miscellaneous Rhodesian interests at £259,408; and British and foreign bonds, debentures, notes and shares at £264,491.

Mine and concessions, land and land rights in the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Bechuanaland are valued at £2,237,885, including plots, buildings, citrus groves, etc., at £150,761; livestock, crops, produce and plant at £181,575; and other at £100,405. The staff superannuation reserve, the client fund balance, £210,621, and unclaimed dividends amount to less than £280,000. Dividends require £94,000 more than last year.

Gross receipts came from royalties and other sources totalled £2,719,111, a reduction of £25,910, and operating expenses showed a loss of £11,907, primarily through difficulties in carrying out the range programme. The company has 70% interest in Rhodesia Railway.

An extraordinary meeting of members has been convened for today to approve conversion of the shares into registered shares of the same denomination.

E. A. Sisal Plantations

During the year ended June 30, 1941, East African Sisal Plantations Ltd., had a net profit of £500 after providing £1,000 for depreciation and amortisation.

The output of sisal and tow totalled 4,526 tons against 5,200 tons during the previous year. This reduction being the result of the restriction scheme introduced in November, 1940, and abandoned last January. The output from the Kilelesh Estate, Tlosh, represented an average yield of 42 tons of fibre per acre, as against that from the Ngerengere Estate (10 tons) 12 tons per acre cut. This estate was closed during five months in the financial year. At Kilelesh 435 acres of old sisal were cut out and replanted, and a further 600 acres cut out preparatory to replanting, since the end of the financial year 600 acres of this area have been replanted, bringing the planted area to 6,239 acres. At Ngerengere the planted area is 4,061 acres.

The paid-up capital of the company is £95,000. Freehold and leasehold properties, buildings, plant and machinery appear in the balance sheet at £53,400; stocks of sisal at £4,576; and cash at £105,805, against which there were bank advances of £7,480. The creditors totalled £4,114, and sundry debtors £4,500. The directors are Messrs. S. A. Harman, G. R. Doyle and W. A. Long, who is also secretary. He retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election.

As shown in this issue appears the text of the annual report issued to the shareholders of Mitchell Cotts & Company Ltd. by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, the Chairman, with the report for the year ended June 30, 1941.

The issued capital of the company is £150,000, comprising shares of £1 each and 6015,308 ordinary shares of 2s. each. The general reserve, £1,000, and the staff provident fund £25,000, bank overdrafts appear in the balance sheet at £88,863; bills payable at £27,300; amounts due from subsidiary companies at £24,020; and sundry creditors, including provision for taxation at £57,445. Share capital and undistributed profits in subsidiary companies, less reserves, are valued at £573,222; and advances in subsidiary companies aggregated £200,590, giving a total of £1,418,817, if being added that the net assets of the subsidiaries at book values are in excess of the cost of the shares. Other investments totalled at 17,000 stocks were valued at £32,229, sundry debtors appeared at £72,000, and cash at £2,401.

The directors retiring by rotation, Messrs. Horners, A. J. Gillespie and E. Knight offer themselves for re-election. Mr. C. W. Chote, F.C.I.S., has been appointed secretary in succession to Mr. R. E. Loveday, who has retired.

At the session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia which ended on April 2 three Bills under discussion passed without amendment, and the Excess Profits Bill was passed with amendments recommended by the Select Committee. After a division on a motion to commit the Bill to a committee of the whole Council with a view to raise the limit from 60% to 100% of excess profits, that proposal was defeated by 34 votes to seven.

PLAN AHEAD

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LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

COMPANY MEETING

Mitchell Cotts and Company

Mr. Alexander Hamilton's Statement

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

The following is the statement by the Chairman, Mr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, circulated with the report and accounts:

On reference to the accounts it will be seen that the trading profit amounts to £176,298, from which is deducted directors' fees £8,600 and provision for income tax £84,000, leaving a net profit for the year of £83,698.

In accordance with modern practice we have discontinued the previous method of showing the details of the appropriate account on the balance sheet, and in consequence, the net profit is carried to the credit of the profit and loss appropriation account, where, with the balance brought forward from last year of £43,007, it shows a total sum available for dividends and reserves of £126,703.

Increased Dividend

Out of this sum the directors have declared and paid the preferred dividend for the year, which absorbed £5,000, and a first interim ordinary dividend of 6% less tax (paid July 10, 1941), and a second interim ordinary dividend of 10% less tax (paid January 10, 1942), which together absorbed £65,548.

It will be remembered that at the time the second interim ordinary dividend was paid the directors explained that this took the place of the usual annual dividend, and that it was not proposed to complement any further distribution at the annual general meeting. Accordingly, the total ordinary dividend for the year is 15% less tax, against 18% less tax for the previous year.

Of the balance remaining the directors have transferred to general reserves £40,000, and to the profit fund £3,900, which leaves the amount to be carried forward to next year £1,405,155 (1941-42).

Provision for Taxation

Shareholders will observe that the provision for taxation is again higher, this being due to a further increase in profits. In this connection it will be remembered I have stated on previous occasions that our E.P.T. standard profits should be satisfactory, but I should perhaps add that many of our subsidiary companies trading overseas are now subject both to local excess profits duties and to rates of income tax which have, like our own, increased substantially. However, it is estimated that the present provision for taxation should be ample to cover your company's liabilities in this country, and, of course, our subsidiaries have made their own reserves.

The progress which I forecast last year when the amounts due by our subsidiary companies were being progressively reduced, thus permitting us to make a substantial reduction in our indebtedness to the bank, has continued throughout the year and indeed, after its close. The margin between the receipts of our subsidiary companies and the book cost of their shares to us is a very satisfactory one.

Favourable Outlook for 1942

As regard the current year you will understand that any forecast can be made only with considerable

uncertainty, concerning at home and overseas conditions which was vital.

Changes on the Board

As many of you will know from Press notices, I decided, after nearly 35 years of continuous work for this company, and its predecessor, to relinquish at December 31, 1941, the managing directorship, but at the request of my colleagues I have retained the chairmanship.

Mr. Leonard Aldridge, who has been a member of the board and very closely associated with our business since it became a public company, and who has rendered most valuable services in its advancement, has been appointed managing director. I need hardly add that I shall give the company the fullest benefit of my long experience of the business and intimate knowledge of its affairs.

Mr. Aldridge has been engaged since August last in a very engrossing and strenuous visit to South and East Africa and the Middle East, during which he has been very active in furthering the national interest. In this respect Mr. Aldridge has achieved substantial success, for which tribute has been paid to him by the authorities concerned. At the same time he has been much occupied with the business of the company and its numerous subsidiaries, and has been able to form new connections and extensions. There is no doubt that the work has produced and will produce, lasting and material benefits.

After many years of most able service, Mr. R. E. Lovell, the former secretary of the company, retired on December 31 last. Our sincere thanks are due to him for the devotion he showed over a long period in discharging the responsible duties of his position, and we trust he will long be spared to enjoy his retirement.

I am sure shareholders will wish me in their names to express to the staffs, both at home and abroad, appreciation of their loyal and efficient services, and to convey good wishes to the many members who are serving in the Armed and Civil Defence Forces.

Tribute to Company's Marine Staff

Our business is so closely associated with shipping as shipowners, agents, charterers, and shippers that it is fitting a special tribute should be paid to the devotion of our sea staff. From a chief officer and two Indian seamen has been selected the M.P.E., while several others have been specially commended. It is a matter for profound regret that many others of these men, whose work is of such vital importance, have lost their lives in the service of their country, and our sympathy goes out to the relatives who mourn them.

A list of 35 items, from all forms of rolled steel and iron castings to tinned canisters, is covered by Kenya Iron Works' control schedule. Electric line and wiring materials are now controlled in the Colony because of shortage of stocks.

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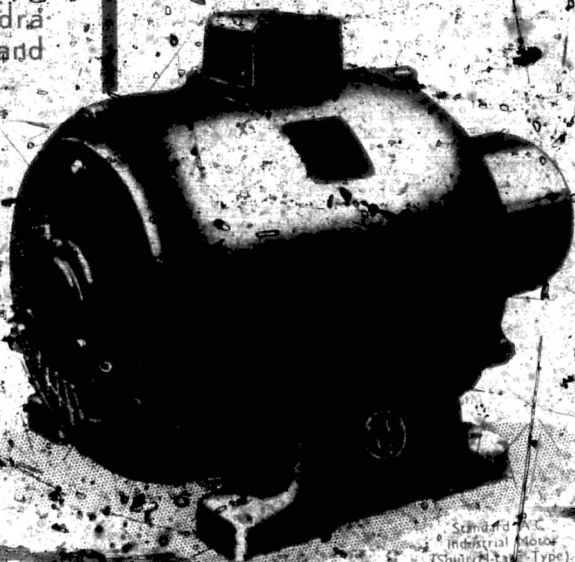


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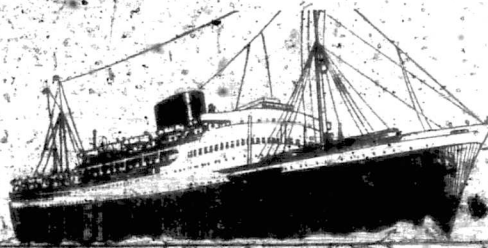
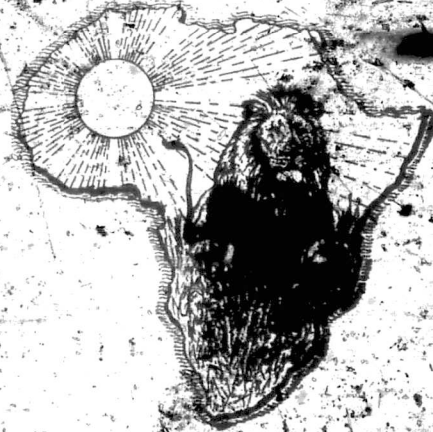
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